

station.

7. (Amended) The method of claim 5 further including the step of forwarding media spatio-temporal position information and the current state of the media object to the action enabling kernel in the client station.

REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance of the claims in the application are requested.

Claims 1-20 are in the case. The specification has been objected to because of informalities concerning the related application and the incorporation by reference of a website as a reference

Claims 1-20 have been rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as unpatentable over USP 6,356,921 B1 to K. Kumar et al. issued March 12, 2002 and filed March 12, 1999 (Kumar) in view of USP 6,317,761 to R. W. Landsman et al. issued November 13, 2001 and filed July 13, 1999 (Landsman).

The specification has been amended to supply the missing serial nos. and filing dates of the related application. The specification has been amended to delete the information related to the website and correct grammatical informalities occurring therein. Claims 4 – 7 have been amended to clarify the invention with respect to the cited art.

Before responding to the rejections, Applicants would like to distinguish Kumar and Landsman from the present invention (Chang) as follows:

1. Kumar discloses a network server connected to a client terminal on the Internet. A user interacts with visible and audible presentations provided to the terminal by the server.

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Software at the user's terminal monitors the user's action. The software is provided by the server to the user's terminal when product information is initially requested from a website by the user. Presentation files provide the requested information, which is shipped out in packets to the client terminal. The presentation file contains multiple media descriptions arranged in multiple data frames interspersed with software segments and having meta data frames to establish a semantic relationship that allows dynamic delivery of semantically related data segments. The presentation file contains a file header frame, multiple media frames and one or more meta data frames. The file header frame is the only one whose presence is mandatory in the presentation file. The file header frame identifies the subject matter and contents of the presentation file providing information on the total size of the file and a definition of media tracks in the file. Kumar was cited as a related application and incorporated by reference, but fails to disclose elements of Chang, as follows:

A. Kumar discloses presentation and user interaction logic in the client station without any details relating to content, structure and operation. Kumar's focus is on the server delivery system of product information to user request. In contrast, Chang discloses details of the client station, including a Hot Media Client Master; Action Enabling terminals and a Hot Link canvas, as described in the specification beginning at page 9, line 18 and continuing to page 13, line 2. Accordingly, Kumar fails to disclose the elements of the client station of Chang.

B. Kumar disclose a presentation file, including action frames, which enables the specification of hotlinking, transitions, media base selection and abstract navigation. See col. 12, lines 14-17. In contrast, Chang discloses enriching non-linkable media representations for hyper linking. Kumar fails to have any disclosure relating to hot linking, non-linking media.

C. Kumar fails to disclose a hot link canvass overlay to have non-linkable media supplemented to provide hot linking to other presentations or decoupling hot linking from linkable media.

2. Landsman discloses an apparatus and method for rendering an information object in response to a web page containing an embedded code. The web page has a plurality of computer readable instructions representing page content and the embedded code. A processor, in response to the executable instructions and as a result of executing the code for a web browser, downloads an agent from a server and subsequently executes the agent under the control of the browser. The agent downloads from a second server while the computer renders the first page to a user to an output device to render an information object. A quick screen produced by the user is monitored to detect a user navigation event signifying a user action to transition from a first web page to a next successful web page and starts an interstitial interval. The information object is rendered to the user to an interstitial interval. Landsman fails to disclose elements of Change, as follows:

A. Landsman discloses a client PC in Figs. 3, 4 and 5. The PC includes standard elements; application programs on an AdController agent. There is no disclosure in Landsman relating to a hot media client master; action enabling kernels and a hot link canvas.

B. Landsman discloses incorporating an advertising tag into a referring web page, which downloads content from a web server and then persistently instantiates an agent at the browser, which politely and transparently downloads advertising files for a given advertisement into a browser cache to subsequently claim media files on an interstitial basis. In contrast, Chang discloses non-linkable media content, which is converted into linkable media or decoupled from linkable media, via a hot canvass and a transparent panel, which overrides non-

linkable media.

C. Landsman discloses a server downloading an agent into a client memory and subsequently executing the agent under the control of the browser. The agent downloads from a second server while the processor renders a web page to a user and detects the transition from one web page to another web page, which signifies the start of an interstitial interval for advertising purposes. In contrast, Chang discloses a hot link canvass responsive to action enabling kernel to select a hot link candidate from a set of hot link candidates whereby the hot link canvass performs the actions or requests the action enabling kernel to perform specific actions. Landsman fails to disclose an agent functioning in the manner of a hot link canvass to supplement non-linkable media with hot links or decoupling hotlinks from linkable media.

Summarizing, there is no disclosure in Kumar or Landsman, alone or in combination, which describes or suggests incorporating a hot link canvass as a transparent panel over non-linkable media or hot linking non-linkable media or decoupling hot links from linkable media. Without a disclosure in Kumar or Landsman relating to a hot media master; action kernels and a hot link canvass, there is no basis for a worker skilled in the art to implement claims 1-20. Accordingly, the rejection of claims 1-20 is without support and should be withdrawn. Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1-20 and allowance thereof are requested.

Now turning to the rejection, Applicants provides responses to the indicated paragraphs of the Office Action, as follows:

REGARDING PARAGRAPH 1:

The Serial Nos. and filing dates of all related applications have been provided.

REGARDING PARAGRAPH 2:

The specification has been amended to delete the references to the websites incorporated by reference.

REGARDING PARAGRAPH 3:

Applicant's attorney is not aware of any information where the invention dates of each claim was not commonly owned at the time the later invention was made.

REGARDING PARAGRAPH 4:

Claims 1-20 includes elements not shown or suggested in Kumar in view of Landsman, as follows:

a. Claim 1:

- (i) "...a Hot Media Client Master in the client station;"

Contrary to the rejection col. 5, lines 13 – 67 and col. 4, lines 6 –67 does not describe a Hot Media Client Master in the client station. While Kumar identifies the presentation file as a Hot Media file, there is no disclosure in Kumar relating to a Hot Media Client Master in the client station. Nor, does Landsman describe at col. 1, lines 44 – 67 and col. 2, lines 1 – 67 a Hot Media Client Master for processing a Hot Media File. Landsman discloses a server, including an agent for processing a conventional HTML file, including advertising tags.

- (ii) "...means included in the master for fetching an action enabling kernel and a hot link canvass from the server after receiving a meta frame from the server;"

While Kumar discloses action frames in the presentation file, there are no means described in Kumar for implementing action frames, via an action enabling kernel, in the client station as described in the specification at page 9, beginning at line 29 and continuing to page 10, line 10.

Likewise, Landsman fails to disclose action enabling kernels or a hot link canvass. The agent downloaded to the browser by the server, executes the acquisition of additional read pages from advertising tags and during this interstitial interval, the client station displays advertisements for the user.

Accordingly, neither Kumar no Landsman discloses or suggests action enabling kernels and a hot link canvass.

- (iii) "... means for composing hotlinks in hot link canvass after receiving the meta data from the action enabling kernel;"

Neither Kumar nor Landsman describes a hot link canvass or installing hot links in a hot link canvass from action enabling kernels.

- (iv) "... means for overlying a coupling in a hot link canvass in a transparent panel on the non-linkable media whereby the non-linkable media becomes interactive and hyper-linkable."

Applicant can find no support in Kumar or Landsman relating to formation of a transparent panel in a monitor for purposes of converting non-linkable media into interactive and hyper-linkable.

- (v) Contrary to the rejection, col. 5, line 13-67 does not describe a hot link canvass after receiving a meta frame from the server. Col. 5, lines 13-67 describes the presentation file without any disclosure or suggestion relating to a hot link canvass. A meta frame only includes range attributes and configurations details as shown in Fig. 5. None of these elements relate to a hot link canvass.
- (vi) Contrary to the rejection, col. 4, lines 6-67 does not describe composing hot links in the hot link canvass. Col. 4, lines 6-67, describes the interaction between a network server and a client without any disclosure of incorporating hot links in a hot link canvass.
- (vii) Contrary to the rejection, col. 1, lines 44-67 and col. 2, lines 1-67 does not describe a hot link canvass in a transparent panel for converting the non-linkable media to interactive and hyper-linkable that downloading a HTML web page, via a URL, including, for example, text graphics and other information specified in the HTML code for that particular page. Likewise, col. 2, line 1-67 describe a hot link process but not the incorporation of hot links in a hot link canvass for converting non-linkable media into interactive and hyper-active media.

Summarizing, neither Kumar nor Landsman, alone or in combination, show or suggest the elements described above, e.g., Hot



Media Client Master; action enabling kernels; hot link canvass; and incorporating hot links in the hot link canvass for converting non-linkable media into linkable media. Without such disclosure in Kumar or Landsman, there is no basis under 35 USC 103(a) for a worker skilled in the art to implement claim 1. Withdrawal of the rejection of claim 1 and allowance thereof are requested.

b. Claim 2 and 3:

Claims 2 and 3 depend upon claim 1 and are patentable on the same basis thereof.

c. Claim 4:

- (i) "... composing hot links in the hot link canvass;"

For reasons previously indicated in the discussion related to claim 1, neither Kumar nor Landsman discloses a hot link canvass.

- (ii) "... performing actions composed in the hot links in the hot link canvass to enrich the otherwise non-linkable media representation."

Applicant can find no disclosure in Kumar or Landsman relating to performing actions to enrich otherwise non-linkable media representation using hot links in the hot link canvass.

- (iii) Contrary to the rejection, col. 4, lines 6-67 and Figs. 5-9, only describe the presentation file and the details thereof without any description relating to a hot link canvass for enriching otherwise non-linkable media

representation.

Summarizing, Applicants submit there is no disclosure in Kumar or Landsman relating to the hot link canvass and composing a hot link canvass for enriching otherwise non-linkable media representation.

Without such disclosure in Kumar or Landsman, there is no basis under 35 USC 103 (a) for the rejection of claim 4. Withdrawal of the rejection of claim 4 and allowance thereof are requested.

d. Claim 5:

- (i) "... composing hot links from the client station by receiving hot link meta data from an action enabling kernel."

Applicants submit there is no disclosure in Kumar relating to composing hot links in the client station. Kumar only discloses the details of the presentation file transmitted to the client station from the server. Without a disclosure in Kumar relating to composing hot links from an action enabling kernel from hot link meta data, there is no support for the rejection of claim 5 under 35 USC 103(a). Withdrawal of the rejection of claim 5 and allowance thereof are requested.

e. Claim 6 & 7:

- (i) "... querying media current spatio-temporal position information and the current state of the media object in the client station.

Contrary to the rejection, col. 11, lines 20-67 does not describe the details of the presentation file relating to the spatio-temporal position or range elements, as described in specification at page 10, line 1-10.

Without a disclosure in Kumar relating to the processing of range data in the client station, there is no support for the rejection of claim 6 and 7 under 35 USC 103(a). Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 6 and 7 and allowance thereof are requested.

f. Claims 8-10:

- (i) "...receiving the information of contending hotlink candidates from the action enabling kernel."

Contrary to the rejection, col. 12, line 1-67 and Figs. 8-15, do not describe a process in the client station receiving information of contending hot link candidates, as shown in Fig. 4, particularly blocks 433, 435 and 423. The cited column and Figure 8 – 15 describe a data frame, particularly the action frame and action header. There is no disclosure in the cited column or figures related to the contending hot list candidates.

Without a disclosure in Kumar relating to the processing of hot links in the client station, there is no basis under 35 103 (a) for a workers skilled in the art to implement claims 8 – 10. Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 8-10 and allowance thereof are requested.

g. Claims 11-14:

- (i) "...a non-linear transformation and interpolation for unifying hotlinks between non-linear media representations in the context of the hotlink canvas."

Claims 11 describe step 421 in Figure 4. Applicants submit there is no corresponding disclosure in Kumar relating to step 421. . Without such disclosure in Kumar, there is no basis under 35 USC 103 (a) for the rejection of claims 11-14 under 35 USC 103(a). Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 11? 11-14 and allowance thereof are requested.

h. Claim 12:

- (i) "...The method of claim 4 further including the step of performing specified actions if the corresponding hotlink is triggered.

Neither Kumar nor Landsman discloses performing specified actions if a corresponding hotlink is triggered, as described in the specification at page 13, lines 20 – 25. Without such a disclosure, there is no basis under 35 USC 103 (a) for a worker skilled in the art to implement claim 12. In any case claim 12 is patentable on he same basis as claim 4 from which it depends.

i. Claim 13:

- (i) "...requesting the action enabling kernel to handle specified actions corresponding to a triggered hotlink.

Claim 13 is patentable on the same basis as claim 5 from which it depends

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j. Claim 14:

- (i) “providing hyperlinking capability in a real time environment for non-linkable media representation in a network.”

Applicants can find no disclosure in either Kumar or Landsman providing hyperlinking capability to non-linkable media. In any case Claim 14 is patentable on the same basis as claim 1 from which it depends.

k. Claim 15 & 16:

- (i) Claims 15 and 16 are patentable on the same basis as claim 1 from which they depend.

(i) Claim 17-20:

- (i) “A hotlink canvas for enriching non-linkable media representations for hotlinking in a network implementing a hot media architecture including a server coupled to a client station via a network, comprising:

Applicants can find no disclosure in either Kumar or Landsman relating to hot link canvas, as described in the specification at page 11, line 1, continuing to page 13, line 2. Without such disclosure in Kumar or Landsman, there is no support for the rejection of claims 17-20 under 35 USC 103(a). Withdrawal of the rejection of claim 17-1 20 and allowance thereof are requested.



REGARDING PARAGRAPH 5:

PTO form 892 contains only art of relied. There is no listing of prior art of record, but not relied upon.

CONCLUSION:

Having amended claims 4, 5, 6, 7 to clarify the invention with respect to the cited art, corrected the informalities in the specification and distinguished the cited references from the claims, Applicants request entry of the amendment, allowance of claims 1-20 and passage to issue of the case. A marked-up version of the claim amendments is attached hereto as APPENDIX A.

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AUTHORIZATION:

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required for the timely consideration of this amendment under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 and 1.17, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-4503, Order No. SE9-99-012 (1963-7341).

Respectfully submitted,
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PATENT

Docket No. 1963-7341

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant(s): Chang et al.

Group Art Unit: 2173

Serial No.: 09/438,493

Examiner: Nguyen, C.H.

Filed: November 12, 1999

For: SYSTEM & METHOD OF ENRICHING NON-LINKABLE MEDIA
REPRESENTATIONS IN A NETWORK BY ENABLING AN OVERLYING
HOTLINK CANVAS

ATTACHMENT A SHOWING MARKUP OF CHANGES

Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Page 1, first paragraph, has been AMENDED as follows:

1. Serial No. 09/376,102 entitled "Framework For Progressive Hierarchical and Adaptive Delivery Rich Media Presentation and Associated Meta Data", filed August 17, 1999 (SE9-98-033).
2. Serial No. 09/169,836 entitled "Personalizing Rich Media Presentations Based on User Response to the Presentation", filed October 9, 1998 (SE9-98-028).
3. Serial No. 09/100,418 entitled "Progressive to Relieve Delivery of Interactive Descriptions and Render it for Electronic Publishing of Merchandise" filed June 20, 1998 (SE9-98-004).

4. Serial No. 09/100,418 entitled "System And Method For Tracking User Interations And Navigation During Rich Media Presentations", filed June 20, 1998(SE9-99-011/1963-7344).

5. Serial No. 09/569,875 entitled "Method for Non-linear Transformation and Interpolation for Unifying Hotlinks Between Heterogeneous Media Representations", filed May 12, 2000 (SE9-99-004).

Page 2, second paragraph that continues to page 3. first and second paragraphs), has been AMENDED as follows:

In recent years, there has been a sizeable growth in the use of rich media over the World Wide Web as more and more individuals and institutions are beginning to realize the web's potential in a broad range of applications including electronic commerce, education training, news, etc. Examples of rich media include animation, audio, 3-D, panoramas, and videos. There are two apparent clusters of rich media technology. One at the low end and the other at the high end which hampers effective deployment of some rich media in Internet based applications. The "low end" cluster comprises static images and simple non-interactive animations (typically animated GIs) which are easy to deploy and therefore have widespread usage. The "high end" clusters comprises richer and more natural experiences with larger interactivities, such as panoramas, 3-D, streaming audio/video, and composite media (e.g., MPEG-4), but the difficulty of deployment has limited widespread usage. A novel scaleable architecture called Hot Media bridges the gap between the two clusters thereby achieving widespread web penetration. A key feature of the technology is a suitable delivery file format that can contain heterogeneous

compositions of media bit streams as well as meta data that defines behavior, composition and interaction semantics. The delivery file format enables the creation of lightweight single file representation of interactive, multistage presentations resulting in multiple media type contents. At the core of Hot Media client is a smart content algorithm that infers media types from the incoming data stream and fetches the media renderer components, user-interface components and hyper-linked action components, all just in time, resulting in progressive and context driven enrichment of the user experience. Further details related to Hot Media architecture are described in Serial No. 09/376,102 entitled "Framework For Progressive Hierarchical and Adaptive Delivery Rich Media Presentation and Associated Meta Data", filed August 17, 1999 (SE9-98-033), supra.

Often instances of rich media incorporate links to other presentations to expand a user experience. The process of clicking on a link in a media for transfer to the other presentation is referred to as "hot linking" or "hyper linking" [which] is further described in USP 5,841,978 entitled "Networking Using Steganographically Embedded Data Objects" issued November 24, 1998 and USP 5,918,012 entitled "Hyper Linking Time Based Data" issued January 29, 1999. Sometimes times rich media are non-linkable to other presentations. It would be desirable to have non-linkable rich media supplemented to provide hot linking to other presentations. Alternatively, it would be desirable to de-couple hotlinking from media.

Typically, hot links have been tightly integrated into supported media. For example, NetShow available from Microsoft supports hot links in the temporal domain. All hot links are written to its AFS file format along with the media. RealNetwork G2 uses Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language (SMIL)

[http:\\www.trainingsupersite.com\\realplayerG2\\] for a composition of temporal hot links.

Neither RealNetworks nor NetShow support hot links other than in the temporal domain. Veon's [(http:\\www.veon.com\\v-active) with] integration [of] with RealNetwork G2 provides both spatial and temporal hot links uses and SMIL as output format. None of the above-mentioned supported media provide a generic plug and play framework for non-linkable media to become hyper linkable. Nor does such hot link [supported] support media provide, in real-time, a separate hot link meta data comprised in advance and delivered as a transparent panel or hot link canvas for implementation of hot linking in otherwise non-linkable media.

Page 4, third and fourth paragraphs, has been AMENDED as follows:

[An] Another object is a multimedia network and method of operation providing an overlay canvas for decoupling hot links in accompanying media.

[An] Another object is a hot link canvas as an overlay in a multimedia network composed in advance and delivered with rich media for implementing hot linking in accompanying non-linkable media or de-coupling hotlinking in accompanying media otherwise linkable.

Page 6, third and fourth paragraphs (that continue to page 7) have been AMENDED as follows:

In Figure 1, a multimedia information system 100 implements Hot Media architecture and includes an HTTP or dedicated server 102 coupled to a multimedia network 104, typically the Internet. The server is further coupled to a storage medium 106 which stores presentation files in rich media created by standard authoring tools for delivery to a client station 108 coupled to the network and serving a user 110. The client station includes a presentation and user interaction logic unit 112 accessed by the user through a client terminal device 114. The

presentation files 104 are supplied to the client station as streaming data on presentation bus 116. The user's interaction with the presentation data is returned to the server 102 as interaction data on bus 118. The presentation files and interaction data are exchanged in the network between the server and the client station using standard HTTP protocols. A user interaction tracking server 120 monitors the user's intentions, preferences and attitudes with respect to the presentation files and exchanges data with the server 102. The tracking server is more fully described in Serial No. 09/404,163 entitled "System And Method For Tracking User Interactions And Navigation During Rich Media Presentations", filed September 7, 1999 (SE9-99-011/1963-7344), supra.

Figure 2 shows a Hot Media presentation file 200 in a framework 201 which is essentially a sequence of frames types comprising header 202, thumbnail 204, meta 206, media 208, and an end of stream 212. The first frame is the header frame 202. The header frame is actually followed by the thumbnail frame 204. After these frames a sequence of other frames occurs and in no pre-mandated order or number. The header frame 202 is the only one whose presence is mandatory in the format. The most degenerate yet useful version would have a header frame followed by a thumbnail frame 204. Media frames 208 appear in all other instances. Meta frames 206 are present only in cases where non-default behavior and configuration are desired on cases where hyper linked action semantics are to be incorporated. All frames have a similar 12 bit initial section that enables a uniform procedure for their identification to a type and frame label as well as the determination of their size. The Hot Media file format is created to have minimum overhead and maximum modularity. The format makes it suitable for optimal delivery of a low bandwidth as well as for rich experiences over high bandwidth.



Page 9, second paragraph, has been AMENDED as follows:

Turning to Figure 3, the Client side station 106 will now be described in conjunction with processing the presentation file data stream 200. The server 102 provides a first streaming Hot Media file 300 comprising a series of frames $301_1 \dots 301_n$, previously described in conjunction with Figure 2. The frames $301_1 \dots 301_n$ may contain meta frames with range and action subtypes. A hot media client master 303 receives the frames 300 and as soon as a meta frame is encountered with range and action subtypes, the master verifies to see if an action enabling kernel 305 has been created. If not, the master 303 obtains action enabling kernel code 304 and media object code 306 from the server 102 **[and]**; instantiates the code 304 in an action enabling kernel 307 and displays the code 306 as a media object 308 on the client terminal 114 (see Figure 1). The client master 303 delivers the sequence of frames 300 to their proper owner. Media frames 309 are delivered to the media object 308 handling the media track. Meta frames 310 of the range 311 **[and action]**. Action 312 type are delivered to the action-enabling kernel 307 **[and]**; stored in range tables 313 and action tables 315.

Page 10, second paragraph, has been AMENDED as follows:

As the media object 308 receives media related data 309 from the client master and commences the rendering of the media it will also be receiving user input **[to] from** mouse and keyboard interaction. The media object may also be undergoing internal state changes pertaining to completion of data loading, commencement or rendering and so forth. The media object can signal the occurrences of this user input or state changes to the action enabling kernel 307. On receiving them the action enabling kernel regards the signals as triggers and as the occasion to verify the presence of actionable situation. When relevant to the media object in question,

triggers can be associated with the display of every new image, mouse activity within an applet space and media object state changes, such as the completion and loading of all images.

Associated with the action enabling kernel are the action handlers 320, 321, 322 for responding to triggers having been initiated by the media object and action handler objects 323 provided by the server. For example, action handler 320 may perform a VIEW change on the client terminal 114 (See Figure 1) in response to a change trigger. Action handler 321 may perform a DISPLAY. Action handler 322 may perform a LINK. Various other actions can be performed in response to triggers such as MOUSEMOVE, REPLACEURL, etc. Triggers generate other triggers depending on the context. For example, a MOUSE MOVE may cause a mouse to enter range or a mouse exit range depending on where the mouse was previously located.

Page 11, first paragraph, has been AMENDED as follows:

Further details of the construction and operation of the Client station in the Hot Media Architecture of Figure 1 are described in Serial No. 09/169,836 entitled "Personalizing Rich Media Presentations Based on User Response to the Presentation", filed October 9, 1998 (SE9-98-028), supra.

Page 14, paragraph two, has been AMENDED as follows:

Further details of unifying representations of hotlinks between non-linear media in block 421 and 429 are described in Serial No. 09/569,875 entitled "Method for Non-linear Transformation and Interpolation for Unifying Hotlinks Between Heterogeneous Media Representations", filed May 12, 2000 (SE9-99-004), supra.



IN THE CLAIMS:

The claims have been AMENDED as follows:

4. (Amended) In a system of enriching non-linkable media representations for hotlinking in a network implementing a HotMedia architecture including a server coupled to the network for transmitting to a client station a streaming rich media file including non-linkable media in a framework of frames including a header frame, a thumbnail frame, a meta frame, a media frame and an end of stream frame and a HotMedia client master in the client station, a method for providing a hotlink canvas to enrich non-linkable media representations, comprising the steps of:

composing hotlinks **in the hotlink canvas**;

querying the state of a media object in the client station;

displaying range contours of the hotlinks; and

performing actions composed in the hotlinks **in the hotlink canvas** to enrich the

otherwise non-linkable media representations.

5. (Amended) The method of claim 4 further including the step of composing hotlinks **in the client station** by receiving hotlink meta data from an action enabling kernel.

6. (Amended) The method of claim 4 further including the step of querying media current spatio-temporal position information and the current state of the media object **in the client station**.

7. (Amended) The method of claim 5 further including the step of forwarding media spatio-temporal position information and the current state of the media object to the action enabling kernel **in the client station**.